

DAILY, Per Month DAILY, Per Year UNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year Postage to foreign countries added.
THE/SUN, New York City.

PARIS-Riosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to

whi catton wish to have rejected articles returned, they

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

To the Victors Belong the Spoils. Mr. GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN has been elected Mayor of New York. We pledge to Mr. McCLELLAN our earnst and hearty support of every act of his administration of which we shall approve; and in respect to such acts as we may elect to condemn-may the Lord have mercy on Mr. McCLELLAN'S

In Defeat How Illustrious.

It might have been reasonably supposed that he had a great future. He had in the rarest degree the art of conmiliation and propitiation.

We recall that once some people were conducting a reputable and conspicuous business, long established and of, perhaps, well marked standing. They employed many men and paid them the highest wages known in the trade and enjoyed the reputation of being the most considerate of employers. They, however. had trouble of the now familiar kind, having resisted blackmail on the part of the walking delegate, instigated by another manufacturer. Their men went out and they successfully replaced them and went on with the business. Failing to coerce them by the ordinary processes, the union in the case had recourse to the boycott and a widespread conspiracy was organized to destroy the business. Mr. Low was quick to detect the political opportunity which the occasion presented. He conciliated and propitiated that union, being at the time a candidate for the Mayoralty, and he joined in the boycott. He gave the conspirators who were seeking to destroy their employers' business all the aid he possibly could, and that aid was by no means inconsiderable. It must be recorded to Mr. Low's credit that he did not, as so many ungracious politicians do, make any empty promises. He delivered the goods, as Mr. DEVERY would put it, and, both before and after he was elected, left nothing undone to aid in the praiseworthy work of destroying a business whose owners. as it happened, had conferred substantial lavors on him.

Nothing was said about it at the time, nor indeed since, for the reason that then as recently it befell that the cause of good government was represented by Mr. Low's candidacy and it seemed better that it should succeed rather than that a grievance somewhat personal and pri-

Then, too, things have changed very much in regard to boycotts and conspiracies to destroy the business of persons who have incurred the hostility of the leaders of the unions. They partake rather of the nature of the higher politics than formerly. It was the custom, when the Mayor of a minor city took a part in a boycott and fomented outrage and abandoned the traditions of his trust to aid and abet lawlessness, to hold him up to the severest public reprobation. Public opinion condemned him roundly and he was visited with the contempt and scorn of all right-thinking

It is different in these days. Anything is permissible, or, at least, is condoned, in a man who is running for office or who is a candidate for reelection. We recall when in the course of a boycott of extraordinary virulence one of the most reckless and desperate offenders against the law was indicted by the Grand Jury, convicted and sentenced to six months in jail. The Governor of this State, at the request of the boycotters, promptly pardoned him and restored him to his lawless career. It is true that this particular Governor lost his standing and that his political future is nil; but the act described had nothing to do with that result; indeed, nothing was ever said of it; and for the same reasons that prevailed in the case of Mr. Low. The Governor was a candidate and there were votes wanted, and letting a felon out of jail, especially when he was in there for so trivial a thing as trying to ruin a man's business, was plain sailing. At least the Governor thought so then and he may have continued to think so since; but other matters which the public looks upon more seriously have doubtless claimed the better part of his attention.

-Such considerations as are in this way derived lead us to share Mr. Low's surprise at his failure to be reelected. Mr. Low is a very good man. He is a philanhropist and an eminent publicist. He was president of Columbia College, and, being before all a conscientious and just man, he gave the college a million dollars and resigned. The faculty thought it was about right. Mr. Low is and always has been an ideal Citizens' Union leader, a born commander of men. able to impose his will upon the masses and upon the conventions. Nothing Torn with their natural fears and ap- | declare broken the frail bond that held it. |

prehensions and averse to exposing Mr. Low to the vicissitudes of a campaign they dreaded, not a man of them was for him. Their solicitude for his political welfare was such that they would have preferred as a candidate almost any one of themselves. They did not know the man. They did not know his sublime courage, his undaunted resolution. They did not see that Mr. Low would unflinchingly face the bitter gall and wormwood of defeat, rather than not be nominated. They had to prefer him. He gave them no choice.

And now Mr. Low is defeated! Whence this defection? Where are all those union votes? Is it base ingratitude or is it a recrudescence of the obsolete and long-forgotten idea that a man may not debase himself or prostitute the trust the people have confided to him with impunity. That idea may not be quite dead yet after all, and members of labor unions are not necessarily the last people in the world to have convictions of their own on the subject. And creditable convictions, too!

One Man Who Knew and Spoke.

Yes, the Hon, WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME was right. Others felt it in their bones. Even poor Fulton, in his foolish, freakish way, saw the truth and blunderingly tried to act. The responsible leaders of the Citizens' Union who gave the candidate every decent chance to withdraw saw it dimly.

But JEROME not only saw and knew but spoke. He spoke as no other man in his place would have dared to speak.

We think this circumstance will be remembered in honest New York.

Panama's Secession.

The Department of State is right in choosing this time for the withdrawal of Minister BEAUPRE from Bogota, technically on leave of absence, but really, as there is sufficient reason for supposing. to mark the displeasure of the United States Government with the mercenary politics that accomplished the rejection of the Hay-Herran treaty.

What need of keeping a diplomat at Bogota, where the carefully wrought products of friendly and fair diplomacy have to undergo revision by a Congres bent on blackmail?

Read the following summary of some of the provisions of the Project of Law. reported to the Colombian Senate on Aug. 29 by the committee of that body consisting not of the irreconcilables and extremists, but of comparatively moderate and well disposed and mild mannered gentlemen like NEL OSPINA, RODRIGUEZ and LUIS CAMPO:

ARTICLE I. Ratifies the disapproval of the Treaty of 1908, the Hay Herran treaty. *ARTICLE II. Gives the President powers to make

other treaties or contracts for a Panama canal. ARTICLE IV. The Colombian Government will permit the transfer of the rights of the Panama Railroad Company, provided the obligations now existing are kept in force, especially: 1. The payment of \$250,000 in gold yearly to

Colombia: 2. The transfer of absolute control of the railroad property to the Colombian Government at

the end of 1967; 3. The payment in that year of the just value of the work, fixed by agreement, or, in case of

need, by arbitration. this transfer shall lands mentioned in Title 2 of the contract with the railroad company, as these lands return to

The ground occupied by the railroad, the stations and other dependencies will return to the republic at the end of the present concession ARTICLE V. Colombia will allow the Canal Com

pany to transfer its rights on the following con 1. That it pays to Colombia at the time of the

ransfer, \$10,000,000. 2. That the 1,500,000 hectares of waste lands the belong to it by the contract shall not be ceded. Note. The 50,000 preferred shares held by Colon

bis in the canal company shall be cancelled on re-

ARTICLE VI. The Government is authorized to

make concessions on the following basis: 1. The establishment of an easement over a strip ten miles wide running from sea to sea, but not in cluding the cities of Panama and Colon, for the sole purpose of constructing the canal. To last 100 years, the contractor to pay Colombia \$150,000 a year till 1967 and \$400,000 a year in gold thereafter The term may be extended on the basis of 25 per cent. increase on the maximum payment during the anterior one hundred year period.

2. Colombia to indemnify private owners. 3. Colombia to permit construction of ports, &c.

4. Colombia to have free right of way across zone for public roads, &c. 5. Canal company to be exempt from customs

duties for machinery &c. 6. Canal to be neutral, and Colombia's sovereignt over territory and inhabitants to be explicitly recognized

7. Mixed tribunals to be established. 8. Colombia to look after public order unless it calls in the contracting foreign Government, in which case the work shall be done at that Govern ment's own cost.

9. Almirante Bay shall in no case be at the disposal of the contracting Government, and Colombia shall deal as she pleases with the district between the Atrato and San Juan rivers.

ARTICLE VII. Treaty to lapse if work is not be gun or finished within reasonable limits of time to be established by Colombia. ARTICLE VIII. Arbitration clause. ARTICLE IX. As a compensation for the concession Colombia shall receive a minimum price of

\$20,000,000 in American gold when the treaty is ARTICLE X. Any contract made with a private orporation shall bear the same terms as the contract with the French company, particularly:

1. Colombia to receive shares in the compan proportionate to the work done. 2. Colombia to acquire the canal free of cost a the end of the one hundred year concession.

Study this astonishing document, understand that it proceeded from the less impudent and avaricious faction of the crowd at Bogota, and derive some faint idea of the attitude of greed and the policy of graft which have been confronting the United States Government and the French owners, and the people of the State of Panama, while the

world waited for an interoceanic water-Simultaneously with the news of the withdrawal of Minister BEAUPRE from Bogota, we get reports of a ferment of public opinion on the Isthmus indicating the possibility of grave events and farcould have been more masterly than reaching results. It is not surprising his passage through the Citizens' Union. that the State of Panama should now

its people and its manifest destiny in vassalage to the blackmailers at Bogota. In this case, to what consideration

on the part of the United States are the remote and unhappy blackmailers at Bogota entitled?

A Great School of American Poetry. Mr. HENRY L. BOLTWOOD, an Evanston high school principal, has been startling the Western educators by a fierce attack upon college athletics. Apparently he is an old fogy, who clings to outworn notions of the functions of universities. He wars against the modern improvements. He is blind to the softening effect of learning on undergraduate manners. He discharges his bile upon "the rowdyism. vulgarity and theft of college men" and insults the Olympian calm of the intercollegiate competitions:

"A college athletic contest is too often made the excuse for gambling, drunkenness, theft, and often robbery, plundering restaurants, defrauding railroads, interfering with the rights of the traveling public, breaking up theatres, and mobbing ecturers."

It is useless to argue with a hot box. Intercollegiate athletics are justly prized as one of the noblest of the learned professions: and fine furies of youth and triumph are regarded indulgently by all philosophers. Mr. BOLTWOOD is prossic. He lacks imagination. If for no other reason than their service to literature, college athletics deserve all the ardor which is given to them. They are the nurse of American poetry. From them come the grandest chants and highest hearted hymns of the new century. Many of these masterpieces are known to our readers. The collection which we offer to them to-day comes from a new fount of song, the Washburn University at Topeka. Old Washburn struggles in football array with old University of Kansas, whose wild cry of "Rock chalk! Jay Hawk!" and so on is in all the anthologies. This fall, old Washburn exhibits a rich sheaf of song. Admirable as so much of the work of the athletic school is, it has seldom exceeded the explosive euphony of these lines:

Hobbie Gabble! Razzle Dazzle! Zis-Boom-Ab ! Washburn College, Topeka

Football 'leven! Baseball nine! Hot stuff! Hot stuff! Hit 'em ev're time!'

"Zis-Boom-Ah" is a reminiscence or inconscious plagiarism, the one flaw in the diamond. Here is a perfect stone: " Osky - Wau - Wau !

Skinney-Wau-Wau! Washburn Wau-Wau! W-A-U-W-A-U!" The Urabunna, the Arunta the Ved-

dahs themselves have never raised a chorus more original, simple, filling. This is no scholastic affectation. This is primal savage strength. One more of hese sharp and terrible poems, live battle odes, whose lines are steel and " Hold 'em! Hold 'em! Hold 'em down!

Tear 'em up! Eat 'em up! Do 'em up brown! Washburn College, Topeka town!"

The second line has the mysterious charm of evocation. Arboreal ancestors howl in rapture from the branches of the genealogical tree and "sic" the dogs of war on the ground. After immeasurable ages the dogfight has found its PINDAR. Now for the ironic, taunting cry of defiance to the forman. " Ecjaja! Ecjaja!

K. U. wants her ma-ma-ma!" (Three times).

Finally some bold young singer writes upon the heavens the name of the Topeka Mighty Mother:

Omy! Omy! Why! Why! Why Look! Look! in the sky. WASHBURN."

The historians of poetry in the twenieth century, the future WARTONS and COURTHOPES, will do justice to the effect of intercollegiate athletes upon that poetry, an effect in itself sufficient to refute the insolencies of Mr. BOLTwood and all other spoilsports.

Charles F. Murphy.

More conspicuous and more powerful than any of the successful candidates is CHARLES F. MURPHY, the undisputed and despotic leader of Tammany. The success at the polls of his ticket-a ticket selected by him and crammed down the throats of unwilling delegates at a city convention unique in recent Tammany history-carries with it his elevation to a more powerful and more extensive leadership than any Tammany man has ever enjoyed.

MURPHY defied his enemies inside the party, and his triumph is complete. His methods and his tools were criticised as bitterly by his followers as by his opponents. The result vindicates his sagacity, his farsightedness and his estimate of the popular political feeling. To-day CHARLES F. MURPHY is the

most powerful political leader the four counties have ever acknowledged. The Child's Right to Be Spanked.

For many years corporal punishment has been prohibited in the public schools of New York, and an unferuled generation of pupils has grown to manhood since the last officially sanctioned birching was administered to an unruly urchin by a nerve-worn teacher. An effort has been made to rule the pupils by moral suasion, and apparently every one is satisfied with its results except the principals of the boys' schools. Dr. MAX-WELL, the City Superintendent, and the Board of Superintendents, who do not have the routine management of mischievous boys continually on their hands, are firmly convinced that moral suasion is much better for pupil and teacher than Solomon's prescription. The boys agree that moral suasion is better than the rod, and the unhappy principals who are now trying to have the rule prohibiting corporal punishment rescinded are the only ones who seem dissatisfied with the prohibition of corporal punishment.

The principals have canvassed themselves, and 269 schoolmasters, under whose charge are 175,000 boys, have uttered their thoughts on moral sussion and corporal punishment. Twelve teachers say that they are content with the present rules; the others, 255 in number, want a rule that will allow them to lick a bad boy in the old-fashioned pedagogic way. The teachers who want the rule against whipping pupils abolished have

prepared a manifesto, on which the Board of Education will soon be asked to act. They set forth the right of a child to the privilege of a spanking thus:

" II. We feel justified in recommending for thes ouplis sterner measures, for the following reasons: 1. Every child, no matter how perverse he is as the right to demand of us, as the chief element of his future welfare, that we train him to a whole some respect for law. Training implies power to nforce obedience.

" 2. The child's right is our duty, from which w re not absolved by the mere plea of sentiment. " 8. Aside from other considerations, the aim for which discipline has been instituted must determine the nature of the punitive measures that should b adopted. If the above holds true, and the ordinary method of discipline is found inadequate, other means should be substituted that will realize the

The schoolmasters adopt the old excuse-"it is for your own good that this is done." Doubtless, if ever they get the right to whip the pupils, they will use the other good phrase-"this hurts me more than it does you." For that is what the teachers want-the right to hurt themselves more than they do their pupils:

" We would, therefore, respectfully recommend: "That any pupil who upon trial by the proper uthorities is adjudged unamenable to the prevai ng method of discipline shall thereafter be deemed subject to corporal punishment, to be administered by the principal or by some teacher designated by

The pupils will recognize their old enemy, the master. He it is who would bring back the rod. The City Superintendent stands by the pupil. The Committee on Elementary Schools opposes the birch. Probably the corporal punishment will not be restored in the schools, for only the principals and the class teachers long for it as they face the never-ending problem of ruling a collection of half-tamed young savages by kind words and gentle deeds.

Taking vesterday's events by and large and all for all, they partake very much of the nature of a vote of confidence in strenuosity. It is reassuring to those Republicans who have insisted on electing Mr. ROOSEVELT a year in advance thus to feel the pulse of the country and note it throb in such hearty unison with their aspirations

This town is all right. It ain't going to the dogs. It is going to continue to be a good place to live in, next year and the year after. Municipal government may be better or worse, better in some particulars and worse in others, or better or worse, as the case may be, in all respects. If worse, the corrective is always at hand, and the people are always ready to apply the same. Whatever happens, Father KNICKERBOCKER is sound of heart and hard of head. It is safer to bet on that general proposition. which some pessimists will be denying this morning, than it was twenty-four hours ago to put money on either Low or McCLELLAN.

No wonder the Hon. THEODORE ROOSE-VELT is anxious to secure the professional services of the Hon. MARCUS ALONZO HANNA for the summer and autumn months of the vear 1904.

Heroic self-sacrifice, penetrating intelligence, a comprehensive and complete grasp of the situation-qualities seldom united in one human frame-meet in their most luxuriant development in the person of Majordomo JOHN J. DELANY. His acute realization of the dire purposes of the Northmen against the city led him to rouse its defenders, his majestic military genius devised the plans whose execution hurled back the barbarians, his mesterly self-effacement deceived them utterly, and to him New York owes its deliverance and

Great as is the municipal obligation to that here of the trenches and the platform. Col. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, and to that expert in aquatic warfare and wharf fare Admiral CHARLES F. MURPHY, to the peerless DELANY the bulk of a city's thanks should go. That he may not go without material reward, we suggest that Majordomo DELANY be appointed Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New York at 12:00:01 post meridian, Jan. 1, 1904.

After Jan. 1, 1904, another man will be Commissioner of Police. It is promised.

Mr. Carnegle on the Alaskan Decision

at London. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Anirew Carnegie, in his annual talk at Quarantine on board the Cedric apropos of the Alasdiplomatic victory and suggested that our commissioners should receive the thanks of

Congress, explaining that in England they have been made Lords, &c This extravagance of speech of the Sage of Skibo Castle is in keeping with his views of the whole Alaskan boundary question just

skibo Castle is in keeping with his views of the whole Alaskan boundary question just decided in our favor. If, for example, some one should come forth and claim a part of the three hundred millions or more that the great iron master received for his interests in the Carnegie Iron and Steel Works, and he should foolishly consent to arbitration, when awarded his own would he consider that award a great phenomenal victory?

The award in our favor is very gratifying, but to call it a great victory and to propose to bestow unusual distinction on our Commissioners is sheer nonsense. Senator Lodge and Secretary Root will be very much astonished at the proposal of Mr. Carnegie in their behalf. I am sure they will discourage any such attempt. The vote of thanks by Congress should not be bestowed except upon extraordinary occasions for great acts and achievements.

The work of our commissioners in the Alaskan tribunal needs no better reward than the grateful appreciation of their countrymen, as expressed in the public press, and their consciousness of duty well performed.

Tompeinsville, Staten Island, Nov. 2.

TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, Nov. 2

Did You Ever See a White Horse Pulling

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: White horse are common enough in the streets, white horses and gray. You see them driven to pretty much all sorts of chicles, business wagons, pleasure carriages and all that; there are some business owners who seem to prefer gray horses to horses of any other color and who use only such on all their outfits. And as to white horses, I remember once seeing.

driven to a private brougham, a cross-matched

pair, of which one horse was black and the other white; and perfectly mated as to size and style. strikingly handsome team this pair made. So the white horse is certainly a familiar object the city's streets; but I saw one the other day i what was to me a novel situation—in the shafts of a hansom cab. Perhaps I have been looking the other way when all the rest of them went by, but that was the first bansom I ever saw drawn by a NEW YORK, NOV. 3.

Proposed Treatment of Trinity Church

Property. reatest improvements that could be made in the icinity of Trinity Church would be for the city to purchase one-half of the present site of the Trinity Building, and the Trinity Corporation the remaining half; the city to broaden and make Thames street a decently wide artery for Broadway, and the Trinity Corporation to extend the churchyard to Thames street, so that the grounds of Trinity Church would occupy the entire block. The change would be a very beneficial one is

THE BAGGAGE-SMASHER. Professional Discussion of Mim, With Proposed Bemedies.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Everybody hates the "baggage smasher few who travel have entirely escaped the re-sults of his strenuosity. Some improvesults of his strenuosity. ment in the department of baggage trans-portation has been noticeable of late, but this is probably due much more to the use of more strongly resistant trunks and bags than it is to a modification of the methods em ployed by baggage handlers.

But it appears that only a minor respon-sibility for our demolished trunks and wrecked gripsacks rests with those strong-armed gentlemen who play pitch and toss with the property of the travelling public. This statement stands upon the testimony of authority. It is the testimony of an expert. who, in making such a declaration, might almost be charged with telling tales out of

At a meeting of the General Passenger Agents' Association, held in New Orleans or Oct. 13 and 14, the General Baggage Agent of a leading Western railway presented communication in which some light was thrown upon the subject, and which placed the larger responsibility for our losses and annoyances where, in all probability, it properly belongs that is, with the railway com-panies. The initial argument of this communication submitted the fact that the baggage department of railway service is an expense and not a revenue item. reason it is only grudgingly maintained, upon the most economical basis possible. employees of the department are, as a rule, the most poorly paid of all in the railway service, while baggage accommodations, in point of space and convenience, are reduced to their minimum possibility. The traveller pays his fare and may ride in luxury and comfort. His baggage is an unprolitable nuisance. It has to go, but it must go as it

comfort. His baggage is an univariance nuisance. It has to go, but it must go as it can.

An increase in the size of passenger cars and in the weight and power of locomotives, during recent years, makes possible the transportation of a larger number of passengers per train. That means a corresponding increase in the volume of baggage. In very few cases has the baggage-carrying capacity been increased, while in many instances it has been actually reduced by the introduction, on long distance trains, of the combination buffet and baggage car. This limitation of baggage-carrying capacity necessitates close storing and high piling. Constant repiling is impossible, and heavy sample trunks must be lifted to a second, or even to a third tier; and the superimposed weight is often too great for the more lightly built affairs which may lie beneath it.

Another influence lies in the necessity for rapid handling. For this, the traveller is often responsible. The greater number of travellers reach the station with their impediments only a few minutes before the time of train departure. Their baggage must go on the train with them. Quick work is imperative, and careful handling is almost impossible. This is notably the case in large cities where travel is heaviest. But a contributory responsibility lies with the railway companies through the shortening of stops at way stations and junction points. This is of course primarily in the interest of the travelling public, but it enforces a despatch in the loading and unloading of baggage, and

at way stations and junction points. This is of course primarily in the interest of the travelling public, but it enforces a despatch in the loading and unloading of baggage, and in transfer from train to train, which is often exercised at the expense of the traveller's property.

It is also a common practice to make the baggage car a depository of all sorts of things that seem to have no proper place elsewhere: railway material and supplies, mail matter, and supplies for railway eating houses and dining cars. All this occupies space which properly belongs to the baggage of travellers. Under the circumstances, it is perhaps rather remarkable that even our steel-bound trunks and sole leather valises come off as well as they do.

Caution and injunction to baggage handlers and sole for the learner of the second to the only be of

they do.

Caution and injunction to baggage handlers and rules for their conduct can only be of very limited effect so long as there is in force the physical law that the thing contained cannot be greater than the container. In the opinion of the authority whom we quote, a suitably, spacious baggage car would do away with the great majority of claims for damaged baggage.

There seems to be a good deal of practical common sense in the comments of this official.

rommon sense in the comments of this official, and there seems strong probability that his suggested remedy would be of advantage to travelers, unless there be truth in the charges of humorists that the baggage man is a destructive fiend who revels in wreckage.

New YORK, Nov. 2.

The Prices of Wild Beasts. From the Independent. The following table will give an idea of fair prices

these beasts and their average length of life in menageries: Elephant Grizzly Bear Black Bear Lion.... Tiger (India 1,000.00 Siberian Tiger White Bear 1.000.00 Of course, these prices are only averages and do

not apply to trained animals. A well trained lion is worth about \$6,000, and is not on the market at that price. I have the very best tiger in all the world I can sleep with him, and he knows everything. I would not take \$10,000 for him. On other hand, there are tions that can be bought for \$100. Some tigers, also, are very cheap. Those are the ones born in captivity. They are not much good, being degenerates in every respect. Their hones are soft and their brains are poor. great menageries of the world won't take them

me of the white bears are worth a good deal more than I have stated. Singularly enough, in spite of their violent change of climate, they are seldom sick. A tank of water and plenty of fish about all that the white bear needs to keep him

in good order. The price I name for the Siberian tiger is also low. I doubt that orders for good Siberian tigers could be filled at that price. They are rare beasts, tremendous in size and having coats of hair five six inches long. There is a fine specimen in

or six inches long. There is a fine specimen in Bronx Park.

Can the Silk Hat Be Going?

From the London Daily Telegraph.

Is the silk hat doomed? That its use, except on quite formal occasions, is heing discarded both by professional and commercial men there can be no question. For every tail hat asked for there are quite fiftyer sixty felt hats and caps sold. In other directions the silk hat has also been very badly hit. It used to be a custom for all bank clerks to appear at business in the regulation silk hat. What happens now? Half the men wear caps or straws, and the other half bowlers. This breaking of a time-honored custom was due, to a large extent, to the example set by the members of the Stock Is the slik hat doomed? That its use, except on quite formal occasions, is being discarded both by question. For every tall hat asked for there are quite fifty or sixty felt hats and caps soid. In other hit. It used to be a custom for all bank clerks to appear at business in the regulation silk hat. What to the example set by the members of the Stock Exchange

Which Was Insulted?

From the London Datly Mail A private of an infantry battallon stationed a Mhow, India, was recently sentenced to 168 hours hard labor for calling his lance corporal a "Brod rick." The private, after being sentenced, asked whether he was being punished for insulting the Secretary of State for War or the lance corporal. The Court remained silent.

On the Street Corner I don't like 'em cooked

They tell of the country Of the red and yeller hills Where the trees grow Where the sharp frost falls On the burrs. And splits 'em open And they drop on the ground That hides 'em and tries to keep m there asleep And the sprout The raw ones tastes like the keen air nd the purple haze The fall days

Gimme my chestnuts raw

and the whoopin' shout Of the boys and girls goin' out Nuttin' all day in the woods To bring back the goods That's right

These here cooked one.

That's what the raw ones tastes like to me Gimme mine raw

Tastes like the town. Dingy and brown, And big buildin's for hills And a sewer for air. By gee. No cooked chestnuts for me. Gimme mine raw, and let me chaw On 'eru slow and stead,

And saut my eyes to see The trees and the woods and the country They taste like so much to me.

A PROTEST AGAINST SATOLLI. Depounced as Despicable by Another

Roman Catholic Priest. To the EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The recent European despatches conveying the information that Cardinal Satolli is to visit this country next year as delegate to the St. Louis exposition must have been read by housands of intelligent Catholics with consternation. We had thought we had seen the last of him. We had a vague hope that his sense of decency would forbid him ever again to set foot in a country, the Catholic citizens of which he has grievously, basely and irrep-

arably injured. Satolli came to this country destitute. It s a fact that an American prelate actually gave him clothes for his back and shoes for For a while he seemed quite taken with the American spirit, and, in an oft quoted phrase, he counselled us to so forward ourageously with the Bible in one hand and the Constitution in the other. With our progressive Bishops he was noticeably cordial

Of a sudden an unaccountable change occurred. He became violently anti-American. le turned his back upon the prelate whose clothes and shoes he had worn and made shameful covenant with the foreign reactionary element here which considers it have a Catholic university and heretical o advocate total abstinence. Following up his right about face, he engineered that base scheme, as foul an incident as the of ecclesisstical politics can exhibit,

history of ecclesiastical politics can exhibit, whereby Bishop Keane was degraded from the rectorship of the Catholic University.

This is the thing for which Satolli's name is execrable to us. We know Bishop Keane. The world knows him. Other prelates may be admired; he is loved. A saintlier man does not live. After having occupied positions in which hundreds of thousands of dollars have passed through his hands, he owns nothing to-day, and when he dies it is doubtful whether he will leave enough to meet the expenses of his funeral. The poor know, and every good cause knows, how his money is expended. This man, the saint of the American hierarchy, was degraded by Satolli soon after the Italian's return to Rome, and thanks to the generosity of the Catholics whom he had betrayed he returned in no need of clothes and shoes. betrayed he returned in no need of ciotnes and shoes.

And later when another scheme required

and shoes.

And later when another scheme required an engineer, when the Italian ecclesiastics who hate America proposed to hold us up before the world as unsound in our Catholic faith, Satolli joined hands with the Jesuit Mazzella and forced from rejuctant Leo the letter on Americanism. Leo lived to regret that act. He learned from authentic sources how mean it was to blacken the fair name of the American church, which is most loyal to St. Peter's See of all churches in the world, and almost the sole church which is vigorous, aggressive and energetic.

Against a man who has so injured us we protest most strenuously. We are horrified at his effrontery. We are determined to give public voice to our disgust for his methods and to our sympathy for his victims. Catholics should send him letters by the thousand telling him to stay away. And if he comes here, they would be justified in expressing to his face their righteous indignation. This is not to be uncharitable. To despise meanness is forbidden by no Christian preceptiand to let men like Satolli know that, while long suffering, we American Catholics will not endure every insult which his tribe may choose to inflict upon us may produce great present and future good.

MONDAY THANKSGIVINGS.

MONDAY THANKSGIVINGS.

The President Considering the Question of a Change From Thursday? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was in

terested in the letter of your correspondent. Fred H. Nelson, in which he urged that Monday be substituted for Thursday for Thanksgiving day. May I quote from a letter concerning the same subject, which I wrote to the President some time ago? I received an answer to the

effect that the matter would receive consideration. "The writer ventures to suggest an innovaion: In your coming proclamation, nominate the last Monday in November and the Sunday preceding as days of thanksgiving in the

place of the usual Thursday. There may be a howl arising from New England for about a fortnight after your proclamation, and then the people will wonder why such a sensible move was not made be fore; and you will establish a precedent which will always endure.
"True, the last Thursday in November is

sanctioned by custom, but there is nothing else whatever to recommend it, and, I submit, every good reason to select these other days. Conditions have altered radically and become vastly more complex since those days of the simple life of the Pilgrim Fathers.

"Primarily, the occasion is a time of thanks-

Primarily, the occasion is a time of thanksgiving to God: but thanksgivings and feastings being both crowded into one day, the
solemn and more important object is subordinated to and too often extinguished by
the other.

"On the Sundays before and after this last
Thursday, it is true, there are services of
thanksgiving in the churches; but they are
separated from the day officially proclaimed.
Why should not the Sunday for (the real)
Thanksgiving be proclaimed by the State
as well as the (practical) feast day? Why
should it be separated from the day designated by an intervening interval of business
days?

nated by an intervening interval of business days?

By substituting Sunday and Monday, consecutive days, an ideal period for thanksgiving holidays will be produced.

"First, we have Saturday, a half-holiday and the least important of the business days—an excellent day for preparation by the housekeeper: for the workingman who generally receives his wages at the end of the week; for the city man and those away from the old home to travel thither, and, of mighty consideration, the Jewish Sabbath, and their fit and appropriate day for prayer and thanksgiving.

giving.
Then follows the first designated day, sunday, for prayer and thanksgiving in the houses of Christian worship, for the family

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter of the Colonel of the Nineteenth Infantry in to-day's asue as an example of ante-bellum, anti-enlisted man intolerance, is typical of the frame of mind of some officers, now comparatively high in rank, but who would be only First Lieutenants or Capains, were it not for the Spanish war. done well themselves and prospered, it jars them to think of any one clse (particularly an enlisted an) having his pay increased or social condition

"By the simplest economy soldiers can save from \$10 to \$12 per month." Truly, a very simple kind of economy. By this scheme a soldier will (provided he saves the latter sum) have the munincent amount of \$1 per month to disburse! But park well, he must not send out his laundry. mastn't have his clothing aftered to fit bim. All that costs money, and would interfere with his "simple economy." The 25 cents a week will buy him two papers of tobacco, five postage stamps, and, say, a box of shoe blacking. What more could he desire in the way of riotous living? Then, of as Col. Huston's inference is. save all his transportation money of four cents per mile by returning to his home per box car, ing machine, or shipping himself as freight In conclusion. I will say that there are at men in every post who draw 50 cents per diem sira duty pay. In a five-company post that te GUNNER, COAST ARTILLERY. an I per cent.

The Mythical American Again.

From the London Truth.

A Continental hotel keeper recently confided the A Continental notes seeper recently confided the following story to a friend of mine: Some years ago after Queen Victoria had been staying at a certain hotel, a wealthy American called on the proprietor and signified his desire to sleep, if it could be managed, in the same apartment, the same bed, and, if possible, the same bedclothes as those which had held the sacred person of her elesty before they had been sent to the wash. Money was no object to him. What would it cost?
The hotel proprietor was equal to the occasion. He thought it could be arranged for £20. A harstruck on these terms. The millionaire inly arrived, and retired to the royal couch. No doubt he thoroughly enjoyed his night's rest, and rospect of subsequently electrifying his friends the story of his regal experience. His pleasure must have been somewhat marred when he dis-covered later on that her Britannic Majesty always travelled with her own bed and bedding.

PRAISED BOOKER WASHINGTON. Professor in a North Carolina College

Arouses a Storm of Denunciation. RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 3.-Because Dr. John S. Bassett asserted that Booker Wash ington is the greatest man, except Robert. E. Lee, born in the South in 100 years, a storm of denunciation has come down on his head. Dr. Bassett, who is a native of North Carolina, is professor of English literature in Trinity College and editor

of the South Atlantic Quarterly. It was in an editorial article in this publi cation that Dr. Bassett made the assertion which has aroused the indignation of the white people of the State. In the same connection he leaned strongly to the view hat social equality of the races is not far in the future. Since the article was copied in the daily papers yesterday, there has been a violent outbreak of denunciation.

In Durham, the seat of Trinity College nothing else has been talked of to-day, and the opinion is freely expressed that the publication of Dr. Bassett's views has gone far toward impairing the good feeling between the races in North Carolina and will result in injury to the college. Last Friday Booker T. Washington addressed an immense audience in Raleigh and hundreds of the best white citizens of the city heard him gladly. To-day he could hardly get a hearing from white people

city heard him gladly. To-day he could hardly get a hearing from white people anywhere in the State.

Trinity College is the leading educational institution of the Southern Methodist Church in North Carolina, being one of the best equipped colleges in the South J. B. Duke, president of the American Tobacca Company recently, game its Tobacco Company, recently gave it a library building at a cost of \$40,000, and gave another large sum for the purchase of books. The college has received \$500,000 from different members of the Duke family. The general opinion concerning Dr. Bassett is expressed by the Morning Post, the leading paper of Raleigh, in an editorial article in which it is said that the usefulness of Dr. Bassett as a teacher is at an end, at least in North Carolina.

RUSSIAN-JAPANESE AGREEMENTS Japan Can Have Corea if She Will Not Interfere in Manchuria.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—In official quarters the fear is expressed that Japan and Russia have virtually reached an agreement under which Russia will make no attempt to gain control of Corea, or any part of it, in consideration of a promise from Japan that she will not interfere with the Russian policy in Manchuria. While no one here will admit that information of such an agreement has been received, statements made to-day indicate that the advices all tend to the deduction that the Rus-sians and the Japanese have come to an understanding of that character. Some understanding of that character. Some confirmation for this belief is found in the reported withdrawal of Russian troops from forts on the Yalu River boundary between

forts on the Yalu River Boundary between Corea and Manchuria.

The President has decided to urge upon the Senate leaders the immediate ratification of the Chinese-American commercial treaty, which provides for the opening to American trade of two Manchurian ports, American trade of two Manchurian ports, one of them Mukden, which has been occupied by Russian troops. Senator Cullom chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, called on Secretary Hay to-day and was told of the Administration's desire in this matter.

MRS. ROOTH TUCKER BURIED. Funeral Procession From Salvation Army

Headquarters to Station. The funeral procession of Consul Emma Booth Tucker left the Salvation Army headquarters on West Fourteenth street for the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon

at 12:30 o'clock. Staff members and pallbearers entered Memorial Hall just before that hour, and Memorial Ball just before that hour, and the Episcopal service for the dead was read. The Canadian band led the procession. After the hearse and color bearers the officers of the Salvation Army marched. Following these were the various local officers and members of the local posts and those of Brooklyn and Jersey City. Hun-drads of privates in the Salvation Army those of Brooklyn and Jersey City. Hundreds of privates in the Salvation Army marched in the procession, and many who were not affiliated with the organization took part in the parade. The Army men the white satin band on their arms the white satin of Army mourning, and the women had the white ribbon on their bonnets. All the officers of the Salvation Army and the members of the Booth Tucker fam-

ily went on the train to Woodlawn. INCREASE OF CIRCULATION.

It Is Now \$29.09 per Capita-Stock of Money in the Country, #2,724,579,721. WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 .- At the beginning of November the per capita circulation of money in the United States was larger than at any time in the history of the country The circulation statement issued by the division of loans and currency of the Treasury Department, based on an estimated population of 80,946,000, gives the average circulation for each man, woman and child in the United States on Nov. 1 as \$29.99 The per capita circulation has reased month by month for some time

A year ago it was \$29.36. The total general stock of money in the United States on Nov. 1 was \$2,724,579,721. gain of nearly \$4,000,000 in the last month The money in circulation on Nov. 1 amounted to \$2,427.394.868. or nearly \$23,000.000 more than a month ago, and about \$90,000,000 more than a year ago. Although the amount of money in circulation has increased enor mously, it has no more than kept pace with the enlarged demands of business and

commerce. Lorenz Demurs to Indictment in Postal Scandal Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 .- George and Martha Lorer z of Toledo, Ohio, who were recently indicted with former Superintendent Machen of the free delivery division of the Post Office Department in connection with the postal service scandals, to-day filed a demurrer in the local court, contend each and every count of the in ing that each and every count of dictment against them is defective ments on the demurrer will be heard i

The Teacher and the Boy

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reply to Paterfamilias" in his communication to THE SUN of Nov. 1, allow me to say that I believe his position is wrong. If a teacher is to accomplish his work he must have the support of parents, particularly he must have the support of parents, particularly in regard to rules to prevent disorder. The moment the boy for girly learns that the parent disapproves of the teacher or his methods, the teacher is handleapped. Teachers, like others, have limitations; their methods are rarely perfect; but whatever the methods, they will be more successful if given moral support in the home of the pupil in the case cited I certainly think the teacher untactful. Let him require from each pupil a state ment of the pupil's own conduct, and detain those ment of the pupil's own conduct, and detain those who will not make such statements. But he should remember that according to schoolboy ethics, one does not "tatjie" about another. The self-reliant teacher does not expect it and does not respect the pupil who does it. But when a teacher blunders, as we all do at times, let not the parent such that efficiency of the teacher by supporting impair the efficiency of the teacher by supporting the pupil in rebellion. His duty is rather to see that there is money with which to pay better teach

NEW YORK, NOV. 2. The Advantages of Misfortune. Milton was receiving the condolences of his

friends. "It must be dreadful to be blind," they mur-"Not at all." he replied, "just think, I never see any declined with thanks notices." Perceiving that he escaped the poet's greatest sorrow, they ceased to mourn his affliction.

Joseph had just been cast into the pit. "Here is my chance," he exclaimed, "to outdo Letter in this business."

Hereupon he proceeded to corner the Egyptian wheat crop, thus showing that he was the better